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DISTRIBUTION OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN ALABAMA LAKES

Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory
Office of Research and Development
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Las Vegas, Nevada 89114

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This is a data report presenting the species and abundance of phytoplankton in the 11 lakes sampled by the National Eutrophication Survey in the State of Alabama. Results from the calculation of several water quality indices are also included (Nygaard's Trophic State Index, Palmer's Organic Pollution Index, and species diversity and abundance indices).

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DISTRIBUTION OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN ALABAMA LAKES

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FOREWORD

Protection of the environment requires effective regulatory actions which are based on sound technical and scientific information. This information must include the quantitative description and linking of pollutant sources, transport mechanisms, interactions, and resulting effects on man and his environment. Because of the complexities involved, assessment of specific pollutants in the environment requires a total systems approach which transcends the media of air, water, and land. The Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory-Las Vegas contributes to the formation and enhancement of a sound integrated monitoring data base through multidisciplinary, multimedia programs designed to:

- develop and optimize systems and strategies for monitoring pollutants and their impact on the environment
- demonstrate new monitoring systems and technologies by applying them to fulfill special monitoring needs of the Agency's operating programs

This report presents the species and abundance of phytoplankton in the 11 lakes sampled by the National Eutrophication Survey in the State of Alabama, along with results from the calculation of several commonly used biological indices of water quality and community structure. These data can be used to biologically characterize the study lakes, and as baseline data for future investigations. This report was written for use by Federal, State, and local governmental agencies concerned with water quality analysis, monitoring, and/or regulation. Private industry and individuals similarly involved with the biological aspects of water quality will find the document useful. For further information contact the Water and Land Quality Branch, Monitoring Operations Division.

George B. Morgan
Director
Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory
Las Vegas

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INTRODUCTION

The collection and analysis of phytoplankton data were included in the National Eutrophication Survey in an effort to determine relationships between algal characteristics and trophic status of individual lakes.

During spring, summer, and fall of 1973, the Survey sampled 250 lakes in 17 States. Over 700 algal species and varieties were identified and enumerated from the 743 water samples examined.

This report presents the species and abundance of phytoplankton in the 11 lakes sampled in the State of Alabama (Table 1). The Nygaard's Trophic State (Nygaard 1949), Palmer's Organic Pollution (Palmer 1969), and species diversity and abundance indices are also included.

TABLE 1. LAKES SAMPLED IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA

STORET No.	Lake Name	County
0101	Bankhead	Walker
0103	Gantt Reservoir	Covington
0104	Guntersville Reservoir	Marshall, Jackson
0105	Holt Lock and Dam	Tuscaloosa
0106	Lay Lake	Chilton, Coosa
0107	Martin Lake	Elmore, Tallapoosa
0108	Mitchell Lake	Coosa, Chilton
0109	Pickwick Lake	Colbert, Lauderdale (Tishomingo in MS & Hardin in TN)
0112	Weiss Lake	Cherokee
0114	Wilson Lake	Lauderdale, Colbert, Lawrence
0115	Lake Purdy	Jefferson, Shelby

MATERIALS AND METHODS

LAKE AND SITE SELECTION

Lakes and reservoirs included in the Survey were selected through discussions with State water pollution agency personnel and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Offices (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1975). Screening and selection strongly emphasized lakes with actual or potential accelerated eutrophication problems. As a result, the selection was limited to lakes:

(1) impacted by one or more municipal sewage treatment plant outfalls either directly into the lake or by discharge to an inlet tributary within approximately 40 kilometers of the lake;

(2) 40 hectares or larger in size; and

(3) with a mean hydraulic retention time of at least 30 days.

Specific selection criteria were waived for some lakes of particular State interest.

Sampling sites for a lake were selected based on available information on lake morphometry, potential major sources of nutrient input, and on-site judgment of the field limnologist (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1975). Primary sampling sites were chosen to reflect the deepest portion of each major basin in a test lake. Where many basins were present, selection was guided by nutrient source information on hand. At each sampling site, a depth-integrated phytoplankton sample was taken. Depth-integrated samples were a uniform mixture of water from the surface to a depth of 15 feet (4.6 meters) or from the surface to the lower limit of the photic zone representing 1 percent of the incident light, whichever was greater. If the depth at the sampling site was less than 15 feet (4.6 meters), the sample was taken from just off the bottom to the surface. Normally, a lake was sampled three times in 1 year, providing information on spring, summer, and fall conditions.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Four milliliters (ml) of Acid-Lugol's solution (Prescott 1970) were added to each 130-ml sample from each site at the time of collection for preservation. The samples were shipped to the Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Las Vegas, Nevada, where equal volumes from each site were mixed to form two 130-ml composite samples for a given lake. One composite sample was put into storage and the other was used for the examination.

Prior to examination, the composite samples were concentrated by the settling method. Solids were allowed to settle for at least 24 hours prior to siphoning off the supernate. The volume of the removed supernate and the volume of the remaining concentrate were measured and concentrations determined. A small (6 ml) library subsample of the concentrate was then taken. The remaining concentrate was gently agitated to resuspend the plankton and poured into a capped, graduated test tube. If a preliminary examination of a sample indicated the need for a more concentrated sample, the contents of the test tube were further concentrated by repeating the settling method. Final concentrations varied from 15 to 40 times the original.

Permanent slides were prepared from concentrated samples after analysis was complete. A drop of superconcentrate from the bottom of the test tube was placed in a ring of clear Karo Corn Syrup with phenol (a few crystals of phenol were added to each 100 ml of syrup) on a glass slide, thoroughly mixed, and topped with a coverglass. After the syrup at the edges of the coverglass had hardened, the excess was scraped away and the mount was sealed with clear fingernail polish. Permanent diatom slides were prepared by drying sample material on a coverglass, heating in a muffle furnace at 400° C for 15 minutes, and mounting in Hyrax®. Finally, the mounts were sealed clear fingernail polish.

Backup samples, library samples, permanent sample slides, and Hyrax-mounted diatom slides are being stored and maintained at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory-Las Vegas.

EXAMINATION

The phytoplankton samples were examined with the aid of binocular compound microscopes. A preliminary examination was performed to precisely identify and list all forms encountered. The length of this examination varied depending on the complexity of the sample. An attempt was made to find and identify all the forms present in each sample. Often forms were observed which could not be identified to species or to genus. Abbreviated descriptions were used to keep a record of these forms (e.g., lunate cell, green filament, Navicula #1). Diatom slides were examined using a standard light microscope. If greater resolution was essential to accurately identify the diatoms, a phase-contrast microscope was used.

After the species list was compiled, phytoplankton were enumerated using a Neubauer Counting Chamber with a 40X objective lens and a 10X ocular lens. All forms within each field were counted. The count was continued until a minimum of 100 fields had been viewed, or until the dominant form had been observed a minimum of 100 times.

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QUALITY CONTROL

Internal quality control checks on species identifications and counts were performed on a regular basis between project phycologists at the rate of 7 percent. Although an individual had primary responsibility for analyzing a sample, taxonomic problems were discussed among the phycologists.

Additional quality control checks were performed on the Survey samples by Dr. G. W. Prescott of the University of Montana at the rate of 5 percent. Quality control checks were made on 75 percent of these samples to verify species identifications while checks were made on the remaining 25 percent of the samples to verify genus counts. Presently, the agreement between quality control checks for species identification and genus enumerations is satisfactory.

RESULTS

The Appendix summarizes all of the phytoplankton data collected from the States by the Survey. It is organized by lake, including an alphabetical phytoplankton species list with concentrations for individual species given by sampling date. Results from the application of several indices are presented (Nygaard's Trophic State, Palmer's Organic Pollution, and species diversity and abundance). Each lake has been assigned a four digit STORET number. (STORET (STOrage and RETrieval) is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's computer system which processes and maintains water quality data.) The first two digits of the STORET number identify the State; the last two digits identify the lake.

NYGAARD'S TROPHIC STATE INDICES

Five indices devised by Nygaard (1949) were proposed under the assumption that certain algal groups are indicative of levels of nutrient enrichment. These indices were calculated in order to aid in determining the surveyed lakes' trophic status. As a general rule, Cyanophyta, Euglenophyta, centric diatoms, and members of the Chlorococcales are found in waters that are eutrophic (rich in nutrients), while desmids and many pennate diatoms generally cannot tolerate high nutrient levels and so are found in oligotrophic waters (poor in nutrients).

In applying the indices to the Survey data, the number of taxa in each major group was determined from the species list for each sample. The ratios of these groups give numerical values which can be used as a biological index of water richness. The five indices and the ranges of values established for Danish lakes by Nygaard for each trophic state are presented in Table 2. The appropriate symbol, (E) eutrophic and (O) oligotrophic, follows each calculated value in the tables in the Appendix. A question mark (?) was entered in these tables when the calculated value was within the range of both classifications.

PALMER'S ORGANIC POLLUTION INDICES

Palmer (1969) analyzed reports from 165 authors and developed algal pollution indices for use in rating water samples with high organic pollution. Two lists of organic pollutiontolerant forms were prepared, one containing 26 genera, the other, 20 species (Tables 3 and 4). Each form was assigned a pollution index number ranging from 1 for moderately tolerant forms to 6 for extremely tolerant forms. Palmer based the index numbers on occurrence records and/or where emphasized by the authors as being especially tolerant of organic pollution.

TABLE 2. NYGAARD'S TROPHIC STATE INDICES ADAPTED FROM HUTCHINSON (1967)

Index	Calculation	Oligotrophic	Eutrophic
Myxophycean	$\frac{\text{Myxophyceae}}{\text{Desmideae}}$	0.0-0.4	0.1-3.0
Chlorophycean	$\frac{\text{Chlorococcales}}{}$	0.0-0.7	0.2-9.0
Diatom	$\frac{\text{Centric Diatoms}}{\text{Pennate Diatoms}}$	0.0-0.3	0.0-1.75
Euglenophyte	$\frac{\text{Euglenophyta}}{\text{Myxophyceae + Chlorococcales}}$	0.0-0.2	0.0-1.0
Compound	$\frac{\text{Myxophyceae + Chlorococcales + Centric Diatoms + Euglenophyta}}{\text{Desmideae}}$	0.0-1.0	1.2-25

TABLE 3. ALGAL GENUS POLLUTION INDEX (Palmer 1969)

Genus	Pollution Index
Anacystis	1
Ankistrodesmus	2
Chlamydomonas	4
Chlorella	3
Closterium	1
Cyclotella	1
Euglena	5
Gomphonema	1
Lepocinclis	1
Melosira	1
Micractinium	1
Navicula	3
Nitzschia	3
Oscillatoria	5
Pandorina	1
Phacus	2
Phormidium	1
Scenedesmus	4
Stigeoclonium	2
Synedra	2

TABLE 4. ALGAL SPECIES POLLUTION INDEX (Palmer 1969)

Species	Pollution Index
Ankistrodesmus falcatus	3
Arthrospira jenneri	2
Chlorella vulgaris	2
Cyclotella meneghiniana	2
Euglena gracilis	1
Euglena viridis	6
Gomphonema parvulum	1
Melosira varians	2
Navicula cryptocephala	1
Nitzschia acicularis	1
Nitzschia palea	5
Oscillatoria chlorina	2
Oscillatoria limosa	4
Oscillatoria princeps	1
Oscillatoria putrida	1
Oscillatoria tenuis	4
Pandorina morum	3
Scenedesmus quadricauda	4
Stigeoclonium tenue	3
Synedra ulna	3

In analyzing a water sample, any of the 20 genera or species of algae present in concentrations of 50 per milliliter or more are recorded. The pollution index numbers of the algae present are totaled, providing a genus score and a species score. Palmer determined that a score of 20 or more for either index can be taken as evidence of high organic pollution, while a score of 15 to 19 is taken as probable evidence of high organic pollution. Lower figures suggest that the organic pollution of the sample is not high, that the sample is not representative, or that some substance or factor interfering with algal persistence is present and active.

SPECIES DIVERSITY AND ABUNDANCE INDICES

"Information content" of biological samples is being used commonly by biologists as a measure of diversity. Diversity in this connection means the degree of uncertainty attached to the specific identity of any randomly selected individual. The greater the number of taxa and the more equal their proportions, the greater the uncertainty, and hence, the diversity (Pielou 1966). There are several methods of measuring diversity, e.g., the formulas given by Brillouin (1962) and Shannon and Weaver (1963). The method which is appropriate depends on the type of biological sample on hand.

Pielou (1966) classifies the types of biological samples and gives the measure of diversity appropriate for each type. The survey phytoplankton samples are what she classifies as larger samples (collections in Pielou's terminology) from which random subsamples can be drawn. According to Pielou, the average diversity per individual for these types of samples can be estimated from the Shannon-Wiener formula (Shannon and Weaver 1963):

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^{S} P_i \log_2 P_i$$

Where P is the proportion of the ith taxon in the sample, which is calculated from n_i/N; n_i is the number of individuals per milliliter of the ith taxon; N is the total number of individuals per ml, and S is the total number of taxa.

However, Basharin (1959) and Pielou (1966) have pointed out that H calculated from the subsample is a biased estimator of the sample H, and if this bias is to be accounted for, we must know the total number of taxa present in the sample since the magnitude of this bias depends on it.

Pielou (1966) suggests that if the number of taxa in the subsample falls only slightly short of the number in the larger sample, no appreciable error will result in considering S, estimated

from the subsample, as being equal to the sample value. Even though considerable effort was made to find and identify all taxa, the survey samples undoubtedly contain a fair number of rare phytoplankton taxa which were not encountered.

In the Shannon-Wiener formula, an increase in the number of taxa and/or an increase in the evenness of the distribution of individuals among taxa will increase the average diversity per individual from its minimal value of zero. Sager and Hasler (1969) found that the richness of taxa was of minor importance in determination of average diversity per individual for phytoplankton and they concluded that phytoplankton taxa in excess of the 10 to 15 most abundant ones have little effect on H, which was verified by our own calculations. Our counts are in number per milliliter and since logarithms to the base 2 were used in our calculations, H is expressed in units of bits per individual. When individuals of a taxon were so rare that they were not counted, a value of 1/130 per milliliter or 0.008 per milliliter was used in the calculations since at least one individual of the taxon must have been present in the collection.

A survey sample for a given lake represents a composite of all phytoplankton collected at different sampling sites on a lake during a given sampling period. Since the number of samples (N) making up a composite is a function of both the complexity of the lake sampled and its size, it should affect the richness-of-taxa component of the diversity of our phytoplankton collections. The maximum diversity (H_{max}) (i.e., when the individuals are distributed among the taxa as evenly as possible) was estimated from $\log_2 S$, the total diversity (D) was calculated from HN, and the evenness component of diversity (J) was estimated from H/H_{max} (Pielou 1966). Also given in the Appendix are L (the mean number of individuals per taxa per milliliter) and K (the number of individuals per milliliter of the most abundant taxon in the sample).

Zand (1976) suggests that diversity indices be expressed in units of "sits", i.e., in logarithms to base S (where S is the total number of taxa in the sample) instead of in "bits", i.e., in logarithms to base 2. Zand points out that the diversity index in sits per individual is a normalized number ranging from 1 for the most evenly distributed samples to 0 for the least evenly distributed samples. Also, it can be used to compare different samples, independent of the number of taxa in each. The diversity in bits per individual should not be used in direct comparisons involving various samples which have different numbers of species. Since H_{max} equals $\log S$, the expression in sits is equal to $\log_S S$, or 1. Therefore diversity in sits per individual is numerically equivalent to J, the evenness component for the Shannon-Wiener formula.

SPECIES OCCURRENCE AND ABUNDANCE

The alphabetic phytoplankton species list for each lake, presented in the Appendix, gives the concentrations of individual species by sampling date. Concentrations are in cells, colonies, or filaments (CEL, COL, FIL) per milliliter. An "x" after a species name indicates the presence of the species on that date in such a low concentration that it did not show up in the count. A blank space indicates that the organism was not found in the sample collected on that date. Column 5 is used to designate the examiner's subjective opinion of the five dominant taxa in a sample, based upon relative size and concentration of the organism. The percent column (%C) presents, by abundance, the percentage composition of each taxon.

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APPENDIX. SUMMARY OF PHYTOPLANKTON DATA

This appendix was generated by computer. Because it was only possible to use upper case letters in the printout, all scientific names are printed in upper case and are not italicized.

The alphabetic phytoplankton lists include taxa without species names (e.g., EUNOTIA, EUNOTIA #1, EUNOTIA ?, FLAGELLATE, FLAGELLATES, MICROSYSTIS INCERTA ?, CHLOROPHYTAN COCCOID CELLED COLONY). When species determinations were not possible, symbols or descriptive phrases were used to separate taxa for enumeration purposes. Each name on a list, however, represents a unique species different from any other name on the same list, unless otherwise noted, for counting purposes.

Numbers were used to separate unidentified species of the same genus. A generic name listed alone is also a unique species. A question mark (?) is placed immediately after the portion of a name which was assigned with uncertainty. Numbered, questioned, or otherwise designated taxa were established on a lake-by-lake basis; therefore NAVICULA #2 from lake A cannot be compared to NAVICULA #2 from lake B. Pluralized categories (e.g., FLAGELLATES, CENTRIC DIATOMS, SPP.) were used for counting purposes when taxa could not be properly differentiated on the counting chamber.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LAKE NAME: [illegible] LAKE
STORET NUMBER: [illegible]

CONTINUED

TAXA	09 08 73				09 25 73				10 30 73			
	COUNT	PER ML	UNITS	PER ML	COUNT	PER ML	UNITS	PER ML	COUNT	PER ML	UNITS	PER ML
FLAGELLATES	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHRYSOMONADINA UNICELLULARIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KIRCHNERIELLA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LUNATE CELL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYNGBYA LIMNETICA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MYCOSTOMA SP.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MYCOSTOMA SPECIMEN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MYXOSARCINA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MYXOSARCINA MARTINSKII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MYXOSYSTIS INCERTA ?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NAVICULA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NITZSCHIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NITZSCHIA AC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NITZSCHIA AC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OPHIOCYTIUM AC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OSCILLATORIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OSCILLATORIA AMOENA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PANDORINA MORUM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PEDIASTRUM DUPLEX	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PEDIASTRUM SIMPLEX ?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PEDIASTRUM TETRAS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PEDIASTRUM TETRAS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PENNATE DIATOM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PENNATE DIATOM AC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PENNATE DIATOM AC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PENNATE DIATOM AC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PENNATE DIATOM AC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PHACUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RHABDODERMIS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RHODOMONAS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STAURODESMUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STAURASTRUM AC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	08 06 79			08 20 79			09 21 79		
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE NAME: MITCHELL LAKE
STORET NUMBER: 0339

CONTINUED

TAXA	PHYLUM	06 06 73				08 24 73				10 31 73			
		I/L	SC	ALGAL UNITS/ML		I/L	SC	ALGAL UNITS/ML		I/L	SC	ALGAL UNITS/ML	
ACHNANTHES LANCEOLATA	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
A. SUBSP.	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
ACTINASTRUM HANTZSCHII	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
ANABAENA ?	PYL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
ANABAENA #1	PYL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
ANABAENA #2	PYL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
ANABAENA #3	PYL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CENTRIC DIATOM	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CHLAMYDOMONAS	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CHLOROGONIUM	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CHLOROMONAS COLONY	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CHLOROMONAS FILAMENT	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CHLOROMONAS LOBATE CELL	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CHROOCOCCUS	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CLOSTERIUM #2	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CLOSTERIUM #3	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
COELASTRUM	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CRUCIGENIA	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CRUCIGENIA TETRAPEDIA	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CRYPTOMONAS	CRY	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CYCLOTELLA	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CYCLOTELLA MENEGHINIANA	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
CYMBELLA	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
DACTYLOCOCCOPSIS	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
DICTYOSPHAERIUM	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
DINOBRYON	CHR	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
DINOBRYON #1	CHR	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
DINOBRYON #2	CHR	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
EUASTRUM	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
EUASTRUM DENTICULATUM	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
FRAGILARIA	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
FLAGELLATE #1	CHL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	

LAKE NAME: MITCHELL LAKE

STORET NUMBER: 0000

CONTINUED

TIME	FORM	09 06 73				09 24 73				10 31 73			
		DEPTH FEET	SECCHI DISK METERS	ALGAL UNITS PER ML		DEPTH FEET	SECCHI DISK METERS	ALGAL UNITS PER ML		DEPTH FEET	SECCHI DISK METERS	ALGAL UNITS PER ML	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE NAME: MITCHELL LAKE
STORET NUMBER: 0330

CONTINUED

TAXA	FORM	06 06 73				08 29 73				11 01 73			
		#		ALGAL UNITS	#		ALGAL UNITS	#		ALGAL UNITS	#
		#	SC	/ML	#	SC	/ML	#	SC	/ML	#
SCENEDESMUS ACUMINATUS	COL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SCENEDESMUS QUADRA	COL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,141	38
SCENEDESMUS DIMORPHUS		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
S. DISCIFORMIS	COL	1	1	1	1	1	0,51	23	1	1	1,140	32
SCENEDESMUS QUADRICAUDA	COL	1	1	0,49	29	1	1,21	276	1	1	2,28	63
SCHIZOTHRIX CALICOLA	COL	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1,140	32
STAURASTRUM SETIGERUM	COL	1	1	1		1	1,01	230	1	1	3,71	101
STEPHANODISCUS	CYC	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	
SYNEDRA	COL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TETRAEDRON	COL	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
TETRAEDRON MINIMUM	COL	1	1	1		1	0,51	23	1	1	0,141	32
TETRASTRUM	COL	1	1	0,51	29	1	1		1	1	1	1
TRACHELOMONAS	COL	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1
TRIBONEMA	COL	1	1	1		1	0,51	23	1	1	1	
TOTAL				1476			4791				2729	

[illegible]

LAKE NAME: [illegible]
STORET NUMBER: [illegible]

CONTINUED

TAXA	28 OCT 75				28 JAN 76				10 APR 76			
	COUNT	%	ALGAL UNITS / ML	%	COUNT	ALGAL UNITS / ML	%	%	ALGAL UNITS / ML	%
[illegible]	[illegible]									

[redacted]

[illegible] LAKE NAME: [illegible] LAKE
[illegible] STORET NUMBER: [illegible]

[illegible]

TAXON	08 25 70				10 30 70			
	COUNTS/M2				COUNTS/M2			
	15	4C	MEAN	ML	15	4C	MEAN	ML
[illegible]	COL	0	0	1	COL	0	0	0
[illegible]	PIL	0	0	1	PIL	0	0	0
[illegible]	PIL	0	0	0	PIL	0	0	0
[illegible]	PIL	0	0	1	PIL	0	0	0
[illegible]	COL	0	0	1	CO

LAKE NAME: WHITE LAKE

STORET NUMBER: 0112

TAXA	08 25 75				10 30 73			
			ALGAL UNITS				ALGAL UNITS	
	FORM	CC	MIN VOL	%	CC	MIN VOL	%
[illegible]	COL	1.1	4.93	59%	1	1		
[illegible]	COL	1	1.10	13%	1	1.23	15%	
[illegible]	COL	1	1		154	5.23	64%	
[illegible]	COL	1	1	X	1	1		
[illegible]	COL	12223.93	3103		11142.42	1275		
[illegible]	COL	.1	2.75	33%	1	1.63	7%	
[illegible]	COL	1	1		1	1	X	
[illegible]	COL	1	1		1	1	X	
[illegible]	COL	1	1	X	1	1	X	
[illegible]	COL	1	1		1	1	X	
[illegible]	COL	1	4.03	72%	1	1		
[illegible]	COL	1	1	X	1	0.33	1%	
[illegible]	COL	1111	1.03	1%	1	1		
[illegible]	COL	1	1		1	0.67	3%	
[illegible]	COL	1	1	X	1	0.33	1%	
[illegible]		1	1		1	1		
[illegible]	COL	1	1		1	1	X	
[illegible]	COL	1	1.01	1%	1	1		
[illegible]	COL	1	1	X	1	1		
[illegible]	COL	1	1		1	0.33	1%	
[illegible]	COL	1	1	X	1	1	X	
[illegible]	COL	1	1		1	0.33	1%	
[illegible]	COL	1	4.33	52%	1	1		
[illegible]	COL	1	1	X	1	1		
[illegible]	COL	1	2.23	28%	1	0.61	3%	
[illegible]	COL	1	0.53	1%	1	0.33	3%	
[illegible]	COL	1	1		1	0.33	1%	
[illegible]	COL	1	1.21	15%	1	0.91	11%	
[illegible]	COL	1	1	X	1	1	X	
[illegible]		1	1		1	1		
[illegible]	COL	1	1	X	1	1		

LAKE NAME: [illegible] LAKE
STORET NUMBER: [illegible]

CONTINUED

TAXA	FORM	[illegible] 19 [illegible] 75			[illegible] 19 [illegible] 76		
		[illegible]	[illegible] ALGAL UNITS PER ML	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ALGAL UNITS PER ML	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	COL

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LAKE NAME: [illegible] LAKE
STREET NUMBER: [illegible]

CONTINUED

TAXA	09 05 75				09 16 75				10 02 75			
			ALGAL UNITS				ALGAL UNITS				ALGAL UNITS	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]												
[illegible]												
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